

Union and Dispatch.

F. C. DUNNINGTON & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Voluntary communications, containing interesting and important news, solicited from all quarters. News letters from the various counties of the State especially desired.

All communications should be addressed to the Editors of the UNION AND DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

A WORD FOR THE NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH.

The UNION AND DISPATCH and the NASHVILLE DISPATCH notified their respective readers and patrons yesterday morning that a business arrangement had been effected among the proprietors whereby the two would be united and published hereafter under the name of the NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH. This morning we have the pleasure of presenting the resulting journal to the readers of the two, and flatter ourselves that we may rely upon the approval of all. Our design in taking this step was, in the first place, to bring together sufficient capital and concentrate sufficient talent and energy to produce a general news, business, and political journal, which will not only meet the demands of the capital of a great and opulent commonwealth, but answer the just expectations of the several communities tributary to and dependent upon it for the latest intelligence in regard to current events. Our purpose is to make it a reliable journal in all respects, and useful to its patrons of all classes. Our experience and intimate knowledge of the wants and interests of the people of Tennessee, by long residence and by years of labor in the business of journalism, will, we trust, enable us to present a paper entirely in sympathy with and satisfactory to the masses of our people.

The fusion, in addition to other advantages, will afford our advertising friends a circle of readers in the city and country unequalled by any other in the State—a fact which is material to every man who has business relations with this city. It is not our purpose to make this an occasion of boasting, nor of extravagant pretension. We know whereof we speak, and are resolved to omit no exertion to serve the people with a paper against which there shall never be just cause of complaint.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the tone and temper of the present paper in relation to the great public issues pending and political events transpiring will not be changed from those of its predecessors.

THE INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH.

Before the war the most profitable employment to which the large landed proprietor could put his slaves was the production of cotton, and of course he followed where interest pointed the way. An argument in favor of the industrial independence of the South was then of little avail, because it was more profitable to grow cotton and buy the manufactures we needed, and even our breadstuffs. But the war has changed this and a different policy must be inaugurated—one in consonance with the changed labor of the South. It is gratifying to see that the people of the South view the matter in this light. It becomes more evident every day that the one lesson of the war most needed for the South to learn, the need of industrial independence, is being thoroughly studied and learned. From almost every quarter of the South comes the evidence of substantial progress in whatever tends to the development of our material interests, and especially is this the case in regard to manufactures. We were particularly struck by the evidence of the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal upon this point. That paper says:

"We have frequently seen the statement, we must confess with no little surprise, that there is at this time in process of erection in the State of Georgia, seventy-two mills for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, something like a record. This is an astonishing fact, but it is the natural consequence of the events of the last five or six years. So long as Southern capital could control the labor of the country, the cultivation of cotton was the most profitable investment, and to this almost the whole capital of the Southern States was devoted, to the almost entire neglect of everything else. Even now we are loth to abandon our habit of purchasing lands with our surplus capital, but the destruction of slavery has produced a revolution in this respect that makes it no longer profitable to own extended tracts of land. A vast amount of capital will be compelled to seek investment in other branches of industry, and we believe that the capitalists of Georgia have selected that which offers the highest inducements. Cotton and woolen mills will be multiplied from year to year, until the South will finally be able to work up her entire crop of cotton, and export the manufactured fabrics instead of the raw material. With cheap and intelligent labor, which she will eventually have; with all her channels of trade open and in profitable employment; with all her food made at home, and with the raw material raised at the very doors of her manufacturing, the South will be enabled to do so without fear of successful competition. She will then recover her wonted strength and prosperity; nay, surpass her former wealth and renown."

There is no reason why the South should not now engage largely in the manufacture of cotton. The raw material is produced here, and with the facilities for manufacturing which New England possesses, may become one of the wealthiest sections on this continent. We have all over the South the water power in the greatest abundance, and it is only necessary that what nature has supplied so bountifully should be made subservient to the wants of the people. Whenever a system of manufactures shall be adopted, we shall at once enter upon the highway to wealth and independence. Let our men of wealth bear this in mind.

Some facts in regard to the profits of manufacturing in New England will be interesting just here. At the last annual meeting of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the capital was stated at three million dollars, and the corporation has a surplus of nearly two millions more. It manufactured 3,700,000 yards of various descriptions of cotton cloth last year, and its profits were nearly 50 per cent. on its capital, 18 per cent. of which was divided among its stockholders. The Manchester Print Works has also become one of great magnitude. Its capital is \$1,800,000, and it has a surplus of half a million or more. The profits of the last year were about 17 per cent., and the dividend for the first six months was 12 per cent., and for the last half year six per cent. Nearly twenty millions of yards of cloth were manufactured, of which nearly fifteen millions were delivered, and the remainder print cloths and woolen goods. Of hosiery there were also manufactured 72,000 dozen pairs.

The fixed capital of the company, invested in real estate and machinery, is \$1,000,000, and the working capital and surplus \$1,450,000. Of course, we do not contend that what has been done in New England during the past year could be done in the South right away, but by building up manufacturing establishments the South would in a few years find wealth pouring in upon her as it now does upon our eastern neighbors. The South must become independent in her manufacturing and commercial interests, and then she will command the position in the political relations of the country to which she is entitled. If we establish manufactures upon a scale commensurate with the productive capacities of the South, commerce will follow as a consequence. It is hardly within the range of probability that the South will become the great cotton-producing country it was before the war. It seems to have been demonstrated beyond question that free colored labor at least is wholly unsuited to the growth of this great staple. Whether white labor can be made available to produce cotton in anything like the quantity which slave labor turned out, is a question to be settled by practical tests. It does not seem to us from the experience we have had that it will.

Cotton can be produced in large quantity by white labor, probably in sufficient quantities to meet a demand fully as large as that of New England, but the indications are that we shall not be able to grow cotton so as to compete with other cotton growing countries in the Liverpool market. We can manufacture our own cotton, though, so as to make it yield a reasonable profit to the grower and at the same time enable us to compete with other manufacturers in the markets at present supplied from this country. Let our people take up this question and discuss it in all its bearings, and they cannot fail to see that it is to our interest to manufacture our own cotton. We thus not only retain in the South the profits which go to the cotton grower, but also those which go to swell the coffers of the manufacturer. Look what the New England mills to which we have referred have done for their stockholders, and the most superficial observer will decide that it is the policy of the South to manufacture her own cotton.

The friends of an increase of tariff in the various branches of commerce, it is stated, have entered into a league, and organized a grand lobby representation to sit up with Congress on that subject this winter. What a nice Government we are about to have, and how just and wise, disinterested and patriotic our legislation promises to be! Are the American people so indifferent, or so besotted with passion and prejudice as to take no note of these things?

We are compelled to omit nearly two pages of "live" advertisements this morning, in order to give the quantity of reading matter we desire. The news department of the UNION AND DISPATCH will be kept up, and the favors of our advertising customers shall be spread before the readers of this paper if we have to print a supplement. This seems inevitable from the large number of new advertisements that appear in our columns this morning.

U. S. SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.—The Legislature of Alabama balloted twice for United States Senator on the 20th inst. The candidates were Geo. S. Houston, the present Senator, A. B. Cooper, and Ex-Gov. WINSTON. The first ballot resulted, for Houston, 41; Cooper, 23; and Winston, 26. The second ballot was not materially different, and the matter was postponed to the next day.

Our financial and commercial department will be found unusually interesting this morning. This feature will receive special attention hereafter, and it is our intention to make the UNION AND DISPATCH the best and most reliable commercial journal in Nashville.

If any of our subscribers should fail to receive their papers, we will feel greatly obliged if they will leave information of the fact at our counting room.

THE LAST GREAT TROTTING MATCH.

Dexter Still Triumphant—Brilliant Assembling and Fast Time.

From the National Intelligencer, 21st. Yesterday was the second day of the National Horse Fair at the race-course, across the Eastern Branch. The day was beautiful, which, together with the announcement that the famous horse Dexter, "The King of the Turf," would trot, brought out an immense number of people. The road from Washington to the course, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., was lined with vehicles of all descriptions, filled with all classes of people, vying their way to the course. The large number of ladies present showed that the desire to witness the day's trial of speed was not confined to the sterner sex. Among the distinguished personages we noticed General Grant, Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, attended by a number of the British Legation, Postmaster-General Randall, Judge Olin, and Hon. John Morrissey. It may not be out of place to mention, in advance, that everything was conducted in the most quiet and orderly manner, there being not the least disturbance of any kind to mar the pleasure of the spectators.

THE RACE.

The contest was for a purse of \$1,000 to the winning horse, and \$500 to the second, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. The horses entered were Dexter, bay gelding, by B. Dohel, and George Fawcett, alias Silas Rich, by O. W. Dimmick. Dexter was driven by Dohel, and Fawcett by Dimmick. The judges were Messrs. Marshall Brown, Robert Lead, Major King, and Ward H. Lamon. In drawing for position Dexter secured the inside.

The horses appeared upon the track shortly before three o'clock. As soon as Dexter was presented all eyes were turned upon him, and while being harnessed he was surrounded by a crowd of curious spectators. Time was called for the first heat about three o'clock. On the third trial for a start they were given the word "go," Fawcett being a little in advance of Dexter in crossing the score, but Dexter passed Fawcett before he reached the first quarter-pole, Fawcett having broken. Dexter kept the lead until the half-mile pole was reached, where the two horses were together for some little distance, when Dexter passed and maintained the lead to the end of the heat, which was run in 2:30. The time for the first quarter was 35; half mile, 1:14; three-quarter mile, 1:53.

In the second heat Dexter immediately took the lead and shot around the course, without a break, in 2:24. Time—first quarter, 34; half mile, 1:09; three-quarter mile, 1:41.

The horses were called for the third heat at 4:30. In this heat Dexter again took the lead, which he kept through and won the heat in 2:27. When Dexter came upon the track, and was moved backward and forward before the vast crowd, it was at once seen how much larger he was than as appearing when enveloped in blankets in his stable. He is well on to sixteen hands high, is long in body and powerful of limb. It is no small thing to say of Fawcett or Rich, that upon the second heat he was within, perhaps, a couple of hundred feet of Dexter. On that heat the instruction evidently was to put Dexter to his best. But the whip was only used a little on the home stretch, down which he came, said an old turfman, like a whirlwind. It should be understood that the National track is a full mile by the chain, and the time of 2:21 is probably the best that has ever been made by a trotter. Flora Temple was once set down in the nineteenth century, but that was at Kalamazoo, Mich., a point entirely too far from here for reliable measures or time. Dexter is eight years old, but whether he has arrived at maturity of his powers remains to be seen. If the great pace comes out against him on Saturday he may make better time than yesterday. The only betting we heard of was by a notable turfman, with whom money is nothing. He lost \$500 upon a bet that Dexter's time would not be below 2:24.

We learn from experts that the race today will be contested, and therefore interesting.

TEMPER OF THE SOUTH.

From the New York Express, 20th.

The Times to-day says: One of the worst signs discernible at the South is the profession of indifference to the question of restoration. The doctrine preached is that since the Southern States are now denied admission to Congress, they are content to remain excluded for an indefinite period. They have done what they consider enough to entitle them to congressional recognition, and will do no more, be the consequences of their refusal what they may. Congress, they insist, must give up the rest of the South to the will of the men of our own choice—their argument runs—"whose rights to seats shall pass unchallenged, we will remain out of the Union; we will neither make further concessions, nor submit to oaths enacted to exclude the very men we prefer."

The Times says it regrets this, but we see nothing unnatural in it. After conceding the repeal of all ordinances of secession, all old State Rights notions, all ideas of paying the rebel debt, the entire abolition of slavery, and making all reasonable concessions to the negroes South—the South has no encouragement to yield more, and feels that it is neither its duty nor its interest to do more. All that is left to the North is the power of political punishment, in denying free course and effect to the Constitution. The South cannot help this, and must learn to submit for its thrift, industry, a union or combination of all interests of education, agriculture, manufactures for a while will not lose so much in its material interests as the North. It has done what it promised, and demands—or than two Republican elected Presidents declared to be necessary. We submit that all exactions for a further denial of representation, or for imposing test oaths, are alike unreasonable and morally impossible.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Gen's Furs.—GREEN & GREEN HAVE AN ELEGANT LOT OF GENTS' OTTER, BEAVER AND NUBIA CAPS, COLLARS, GLOVES AND GUNBELTS, IN SETS. THOSE CONTEMPORARY HUNTING, GOING TO THE OIL REGIONS, OR ARE IN ANY WAY EXPOSED, SHOULD SECURE THEMSELVES A COMPLETE OUTFIT OF THESE GOODS AT 43 COLLEGE STREET.

Yellow Pine Flooring. at low prices, corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. [16]

Seasoned Poplar Lumber, corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. [16]

Building Lumber of all kinds, corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. [16]

Go to Farnsworth & Clark's to get your Cotton Gins insured. Office, corner of Union and Cherry streets. [nov16-1w]

Cedar Posts and Fencing Lumber, corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. [16]

Go to Farnsworth & Clark's to get your Cotton Gins insured. Office, corner of Union and Cherry streets. [nov16-1w]

Selling Out!—On account of the dissolution of copartnership, the entire stock of goods at reduced prices, at G. RICK & CO.'S, 59 College street. oct23-1m

For Rent—Building No. 4, Union street, between College and Cherry, now occupied as a shoe store by F. D. FULLER & CO. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to F. D. FULLER & CO., No. 42 Union street. [nov16-1f]

For Choice Groceries. Preserves, Jellies, Fresh Fruits, canned and bottled, Wines, Brandy, and indeed any of the delicacies offered in the New York market, can be found at TORRIS'S, Nos. 31 and 33 College street, Nashville. oct21-1f

Advance in Planters' Bank Notes.—Eighty-two cents in the dollar will be paid for these notes, at the Banking House of the National Savings Company, if delivered without delay. nov22-1f THOS. MARR, President.

An Irish or German Woman, well recommended, can get a good home and fair wages, as a cook, washer and ironer, for a moderate sized family, by immediate application at this office. nov21-1f

For Attorney General—Eleventh Judicial District.—We are authorized to announce A. C. HICKY, Esq., as a candidate for Attorney General, for the Eleventh Judicial District, composed of the counties of Giles, Marshall, Maury, Lawrence, Lewis and Hickman. [nov16-1d]

Important and Reliable.—Writing Papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, and all kinds of Stationery: the largest stock in the city, and prices lower than any other stock at cost. WM. GAMBEL & CO., 25 Cherry street. nov17-1f

A Sure Pile Cure.—DR. GILBERT'S PILE TREATMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of \$4. Circulars free. Sold by Druggists. Agents wanted every where. Address J. B. ROMANE, Manager, No. 75 Broadway, New York. [nov17-3m]

Come and Examine our fine stock of fall and winter dress goods, shawls, cloaks, blankets, boots and shoes, etc., which is compelled to be sold by the first of January, on account of dissolution of the firm. G. RICK & CO., College street. oct23-1f

Public Sale—For Cash.—ON THE THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER next, I will sell for Cash, from FOUR TO SIX HUNDRED IRON AXLE WAGONS, at the Toll Gate, one mile from Nashville, on the Grassy White Road. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until all are disposed of. J. C. PENTECOST, Auctioneer. [nov19-1d]

Last and Final Appeal.—To all persons indebted to the estate of W. GREENFIELD, unless they call and see me by next Saturday, 24th inst., and make some satisfactory arrangement about their claims, I shall be forced, as Administrator, to put them in suit. Can be found at all times, either at Judge WHITMAN'S office, on Cherry street, or at GREENFIELD'S store, 18 College street. nov17-1w GEO. A. ALLEN, Adm'r.

Wines!—From the LEXINGTON Vineyard and Wine House, Cincinnati. W. P. & E. P. ANDERSON, Proprietors.

Golden Wedding, Sparkling Catawba, Dry Catawba, Isabella, etc.—These Wines are furnished at much lower rates than imported goods, and for purity and bouquet are excelled by none—either native or foreign. Sold by ARCHER & CHEATHAM & CO., KLINK & SHREMAN, R. B. CHEATHAM & CO. nov2-3m

To the Newspaper Press of Tennessee: On the 8th instant, when the train was robbed and burned on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, we lost our wires, jackets and fittings. In order to repair loss, as speedily as possible, we telegraphed to New York to forward the articles again with all possible speed. We have satisfactory proof that this was done.

The following dispatch will explain the delay which we received yesterday evening:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15, 1866.—WHITMAN BROS.: The wires left yesterday morning per Adams Express. O. GREENFIELD & WOODS.

On receipt of the dispatch we applied at the Adams Express office and the articles were not forthcoming—had not arrived—when they should by all means have been here. Such delay by the Company in Louisville is without excuse. nov17-1f WHITMAN BROS.

Personal.—We are glad to see that our old friend, R. B. CHEATHAM, has reopened his business at No. 15 North Cherry street. Mr. CHEATHAM was a large loss by the great fire on Cedar street. We call the special attention of his friends, and the public generally, to the fact of his having opened again. He is prepared to do engraving, stencil cutting, brands for whisky and four barrels, seals for courts notaries, public, and all other descriptions of work in his vocation, at short notice, and in the very best and most thorough manner. Mr. CHEATHAM, owing to his misfortune, is peculiarly deserving of patronage, and we trust he may receive that patronage which his merits so well deserve. He will attend to the repairing of clocks and watches, as heretofore, to the entire satisfaction of all. [nov16-1m]

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try this remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York. oct23-1y

R. H. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

FASHIONABLE

HATS AND CAPS,

MEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, &c.

28 CHERRY STREET.

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit. oct19-1y

R. B. CHEATHAM & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

DEALERS IN

FINE BRANDIES, WINES,

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

etc., etc.

Cor. College and Church Sts.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND

FOR SALE

100 bags choice Rio Coffee.

125 bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar.

140 bbls Coffee Sugar.

50 " Mackerel, No. 1 and 2.

25 " " No. 3.

150 kits " No. 1, 2 and 3.

200 boxes Star Candles.

125 " Soap (assorted.)

5 Tierces fresh Rice.

25 bbls Cider Vinegar.

650 " Extra Family Flour, Springfield and Port Royal Mills.

100 bbls, 1/2 bbls and kegs country Lard.

5 Tierces Dried Beef.

50 bbls N. O. Molasses and Syrup.

50 bbls Sorghum Molasses.

10,000 bushels Cotton Seed.

Together with an assortment of

FRESH CANNED FRUITS,

SUCH AS

Strawberry,

Peaches,

Tomatoes,

Pickles,

Sardines,

Oysters,

Brandy Peaches,

and Cherries.

Worcestershire

and Pepper Sauce,

Spices, Pepper, etc., etc.

LIQUORS.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

6 Pipes Fine Brandy,

Hennessey, Otard, Dupey & Co.,

Pinto Oastilly, vintage, 1849, 52, and 57

3 1/2 United Vineyard, Proprietors; 1850,

4 1/2 Rockwell,

3 Punchons best Irish and Scotch

Whisky.

2 Pipes Jamaica Rum,

6 Pipes N. E. "

65 casks Sherry and Port Wine, all

grades,

8 casks pure Malaga Wine,

4 Pipes pure Holland Gin,

75 boxes St. Marcoux Champagne,

30 " Cabinet "

65 " Heidick "

125 boxes Claret, very fine.

WHISKY.

10 bbls "Old Crow," 1855, warranted

superior to any ever offered in Nashville.

185 bbls pure Robertson County, old and fine,

130 " Bourbon, all grades,

23 " Apple Brandy, pure,

8 " Peach Brandy, pure.

Aniset, Curacao, Absynthe,

Maruchino, Wampoo Drakes,

Plantation and Bokers' Bitters

and London Club.

5,000 Genuine Imported Havana Cigars,

110,000 Baltimore, all grades.

Together with a general assortment of Staple

and Fancy Groceries.

R. B. CHEATHAM & CO.

nov11-to jan15

O. C. BOONE.

JNO. L. SAFFARANE

J. J. FLEASANTS,

O. C. BOONE,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 JEFFERSON STREET.

Opposite Commercial Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

Are prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton

and other Produce shipped to them, and to fill

all orders for Plantation Supplies.

a25-3m

ARCH. S. DOWNEY.

J. J. PLEASANTS,

Huntsville, Ala.

JNO. L. SATFARANE,

Memphis, Tenn.

Dobbins, Pleasants & Co.,

Cotton Factors, and General Commission

Merchants,

No. 124 Gravier Street, corner of Carondelet,

New Orleans.

a218-3m

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE.

DRUGS.

DRUGS.

STEPHENS & WATKINS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

CORNER COLLEGE AND UNION STREETS.

(The Old Stand of STRETCH & FORBES.)

AFTER HAVING REFITTED AND

Reformulated the entire establishment,

and having made large additions thereto

we are again ready to offer to the Public

every article usually found in a Druggist's

Stock.

We have in store an extensive stock of

Pure and Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Dye

Stuffs, etc., which for quality and purity

are unsurpassed by any other similar establishment